FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1846. [NO. 1528.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Removal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson st., joining the store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new fire-proof granite building on the North side of Hay street, near his former old stand, where he offers for sale,

800 SACKS Liverpool Salt, (large and well filled.)
8 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix, and New Orleans Sugar,
60 bags Rio, Laguira, & Mocha Coffee,
20 pieces heavy 44 and 46 inch Cotton Bagging,
50 kegs Nails, assorted, 4 to 40d.

A large assortment of Crockery and Glassware, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars, Saddlery, Whips, Anvils and Vises, Smiths' Bellows, Sole Leather, Hollow Ware, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Produce, or on 3 and 6 months credit. Will also attend to the sale or shipment of Produce.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1846. 27-4w

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

HENRY BRANSON has just received a good assortment of the above articles, and also a large assortment of superior CROCKERY WARE.

10 bbls. Tanners' Oil, prime.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w

Watches and Jewelry.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Spectacles; Gold and fashionable Breast Pins; Bracelets, Shirt Studs, Butter Knives, Pocket ditto, Glazes, Diamonds, a fine lot of pure Silver Spoons, Military Goods, fine double barrel Guns, six barrel Pistols, single barrel ditto, of all qualities,

A general assortment of such Goods as are generally kept in Jewelry Stores, cheaper than ever.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Mullins, deceased, at the September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, requests all persons indebted to the Estate to make payment. All persons having claims against the said Estate are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM S. MULLINS, Ex'r.
September 8. 27-3w

PAY UP.

THE Subscriber will hereafter be found at the Store of Cook & Troy, where he hopes to see and settle with those who are indebted to him. He is anxious to close up his old business.

WM. KIRKPATRICK.
Sept. 5, 1846. 27-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Lafayette Hotel Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating the Merchants' Steamboat Company.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act amending the several acts of Assembly relative to the Town of Fayetteville.

Sept. 4, 1846. 27tf

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

James Allen *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thomas Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Waddill, John Hill and wife Mary, Richard Tomlinson and wife Nancy, James Tomlinson and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the aforesaid non-residents, heirs at law of Thos. Waddill, deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, and contest the plea of fully administered and no assets.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 27-6w

Removal.

THE Subscribers have removed to their new fire-proof building, two doors East of the new Hotel, where they will be glad to see their old customers. They will receive by the first arrivals from the North, a large and elegant Stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of which due notice will be given.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1846. 27-2w

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Rev. M. C. Conoley, of Sampson County, opened at Clinton on the first Monday in September, 1846.

All the usual branches of an English Education are taught in this School. Young Gentlemen desirous of preparing themselves for admission in either the Freshman or Sophomore Class at Chapel Hill, will here find every facility for effectually prosecuting their studies. The location is pleasant, and even inviting, and *bilious fever* is unknown to the prosperous and beautiful village of Clinton.

If laudable efforts to please, devoted piety, and fidelity in the discharge of every duty, deserve reward, Mr. Conoley's *will be great.* Of him, it may be truly said, he is a *Gentleman,* and a thorough, practical Scholar; mild in his mode of discipline, yet fearless of consequences, when duty prompts him to act.

Those interested in the *moral* and *intellectual* advancement of their children, may rely upon *this Truth:* that our country affords no greater facilities, in primary education, than may be commanded in the Classical School of the Rev. M. C. Conoley.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each.

Tuition for reading and spelling is $8,—for all the other English Branches $10—and for the Classics $12, per Session. No deduction made except for protracted sickness or removal.

In view of the many benefits connected with *such* a School, and our confidence in Mr. Conoley, we take pleasure in respectfully recommending his School to the public generally, and especially to the patrons of virtuous education.

THOMAS J. MORISEY,
ELIAS F. SHAW,
L. C. HUBBARD,
NEILL McGILL,
ROBT. McKAY,
JAS. M. MOSELEY,
L. C. HOLMES,
WILLIAM KIRBY,
A. E. McKAY.
September 8. 27-4w

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, each $1000, have been placed in my hands for sale. Persons desirous to make the investment may have any information on the subject by application to

C. P. MALLETT,
Pres't R. M. Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt,
150 hhds. prime Molasses.
On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

Aug. 8, 1846. 26-tf

PHILADELPHIA
SEED STORE.
Of more than 40 years' standing.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to keep constantly on hand—

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other Grass Seeds,

Together with a full and complete assortment of finest quality Fresh

Garden Seeds,

Raised from selected plants of best varieties.

Also, prime quality fresh LUCERNE SEED, a superior article.

JOSEPH P. H. COATES,
No. 49 Market st., Philadelphia.
August 25, 1846. 26-7w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of LECTURES in this Institution, will commence on the second Monday in November, upon the following branches:—

ANATOMY, by J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
SURGERY, by E. Geddings, M. D.
INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE, by S. H. Dickson, M. D.
PHYSIOLOGY, by James Moultrie, M. D.
MATERIA MEDICA, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
OBSTETRICS, by Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
CHEMISTRY, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
DEMONSTRATOR, St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

The Demonstrator's apartment has recently been much improved, and will be opened on the 1st of November or earlier, under the immediate direction of Dr. Ravenel.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION will be delivered at the Marine Hospital, Alms House, and College Hospital, to which the Students are admitted.

Students have access to a valuable Medical Library.

Good boarding can be obtained at from three and a half to four dollars per week.

Specimens in Pathological Anatomy, and in Natural History, will be thankfully received.

For further information refer to the Annual Circular of the College, or direct to

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
Charleston, August 22, 1846. 26-6w
☞ [Pr. adv. $4 00.]

VALUABLE LAND,
And Stand for a Store,
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he resides, and which is known as one of the best stands for a County Store in N. Carolina. It is 11 miles West of Pittsborough, on Rocky River; is healthy as the Blue Ridge; and possesses the usual advantage of a farm in this section of the country. The property will be sold cheap, as I am determined to sell; and the attention of those wishing to merchandise in the county is particularly invited to it. The tract contains 490 acres, 200 under cultivation. Those desiring such property will call and see.

ROBERT MARSH.
Chatham county, Aug. 28, 1845. 26-3m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 23d of August, 1846, two negro men. BOB is a boy about forty years old, of light complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high. GEORGE about thirty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion—when spoken to has a down look. The said negroes may try to get back to North Carolina. If stolen, I will pay the above reward for them and the thief, with proof to convict them, or twenty-five dollars for the negroes, lodged in any jail where I can get them.

ALEXANDER McDADE.
Six miles east of Mount Meigs, Montgomery county, Ala. August 26. 26-6w

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.
Aug. 18. 24-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 25-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 26, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Aug. 15, 1846. 24-tdp

GIESE & SON.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

J. G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—
P. Durkin, Esq. Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Grigg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.
June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

East India Hair Dye,

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make immediate payment. He may be found at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, first door above the Cape Fear Bank. Mr. Campbell is authorised to receipt for me during my absence.

M. McKINNON.
July 27. 21-tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers.
For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
July 27. 21tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

MORE LIGHT!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business and leaving town, offers for sale that well known desirable piece of property, the Fayetteville, North Carolina,

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

All necessary information for conducting the business will be given to whoever buys it. There is no business in the community that pays so well in proportion to the amount invested. This market affords from 40,000 to 70,000 lbs. of Tallow per annum, and whoever engages in the business can easily obtain three-fourths of that quantity to manufacture, and ready sale can be found for any quantity that can be made. Any persons from abroad wishing to purchase, can obtain any information respecting it by inquiring from the Subscriber. Large quantities of Candles are annually sent for from Wilmington, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Hillsborough, and as many more can be sold with a little attention, besides the large quantity consumed in this market. Call soon or you may lose a bargain.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, July 6, 1846. 18tf

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving or trading for a Note of Hand made by me to N. Hunt or bearer, for the sum of Fifty-five Dollars, payable the first day of last May, as I never received value for said Note, and am determined not to pay the same.

ALEXANDER MOORE.
Lumberton, August 27, 1846. 26-3w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST received, Tupper's Thousand Lines, Proverbial Philosophy, and a large variety of other School Books.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 18.

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

THE BIBLE LEGEND OF THE WISSAHIKON.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

It was here in these wilds of the Wissahikon, on the day of the battle, as the noon day sun came shining thro' the thickly clustered leaves, that two men met in deadly combat. They grappled in deadly conflict near a rock that rose, like the huge wreck of some primeval world, at least one hundred feet above the dark waters of the Wissahikon.

That man with the dark brow, and the darker grey eye, flashing with deadly light—with the muscular form, clad in the blue hunting frock of the revolution—is a continental named Warner. His brother was murdered the other night at the massacre of Paoli. The other man with long black hair drooping along his cadaverous face, is clad in the half military costume of a tory refugee. That is the murderer of Paoli, named Dabney.

They had met there in the woods by accident; and now they fought, not with swords or rifle, but with long and deadly hunting knives, that flash in the light as they go turning and twining and twisting over the greensward.

At last the tory was down! down on the greensward, with the knee of the continental upon his breast—that upraised knife flashing death into his face!

"Quarter—I yield!" gasped the tory, as the knee was pressed upon his breast—"Spare me I yield."

"My brother," said the patriot soldier, in that low tone of deadly hate—"My brother cried for quarter on the night of Paoli, and, even as he clung to your knees, you struck that knife into his heart. Oh, I will give you the quarter of Paoli!"

And his hand was raised for the blow, and his teeth were clenched in deadly hate. He paused for a moment, and then pinioned the tory's arms, and with one rapid stride dragged him to the verge of the rock, and held him quivering over the abyss.

"Mercy!" grasped the tory, turning black and ashy by turns, as that awful gulf yawned below. "Mercy! I have a wife—a child: spare me!"

Then the continental, with his muscular strength gathered from the efforts, shook the murderer once more over the abyss, and then hissed this bitter sneer between his teeth—

"My brother had a wife and two children. The morning after the night of Paoli, that wife was a widow—those children were orphans! Wouldn't you like to go and beg your life of that widow and children!"

The proposal, made by the continental in the mere mockery of hate, was taken in serious earnest by the horror stricken tory. He begged to be taken to the widow and her children, to have the pitiful privilege of begging his life. After a moment's serious thought, the patriot soldier consented. He bound the tory's arms yet tighter, placed him on the rock again, and then led him up the woods. A quiet cottage, embosomed among trees, broke on their eyes.

They entered that cottage. There, beside the desolate hearth-stone, sat the widow and her children. She sat there, a matronly woman of about thirty years, with a face faded by care, a deep dark eye, and long black hair hanging in dishevelled flakes about her shoulders.

On one side was a dark-haired boy, of some six years; on the other, a little girl, one year younger, with light hair and blue eyes. The Bible—an old and venerable volume—lay open on that mother's knee.

And then that pale-faced tory flung himself on his knees, confessed that he had butchered her husband on the night of Paoli, but begged his life at her hands!

"Spare me, for the sake of my wife—my child!"

He had expected that his pitiful moan would touch the widow's heart; but not one relenting gleam softened her pale face.

"The Lord shall judge between us!" she said in a cold, icy tone that froze the murderer's heart. "Look! The Bible lays open on my knee. I will close that volume, and then this boy shall open it, and place his finger at random upon a line, and by that line you shall live or die!"

This was a strange proposal; made in full faith of a wild and dark superstition of the olden time. For a moment the tory kneeling there livid as ashes, was wrapt in thought. Then in a faltering voice, he signified his consent.

Raising her dark eyes to heaven, the mother prayed the Great Father to direct the finger of her son. She closed the book—she handed it to that boy, whose young cheek reddened with loathing as he gazed upon his father's murderer. He took the Bible—opened its holy pages at random, and placed his fingers upon a verse.

Then there was a silence.

Then that continental soldier, who had sworn to avenge his brother's death, stood there with dilating eyes and parted lips.

Then the culprit, kneeling on the floor, with a face like discolored clay, felt his heart leap to his throat.

Then, in a clear, bold voice, the widow read this line from the Old Testament.—It was short, yet terrible:

"THAT MAN SHALL DIE!"

Look! The brother springs forward to plunge a knife into the murderer's heart; but the tory, pinioned as he is, clings to the widow's knees. He begs that one more trial may be made by the little girl—that child of five years, with golden hair and laughing eyes.

The widow consents. There is an awful pause. With a smile in her eye, without knowing what she does, that little girl opens the Bible as it lay on her mother's knees—she turns her laughing face away—she places her finger upon a line.

That awful silence grows deeper! The deep-drawn breath of the brother, and the broken gasps of the murderer alone disturb the stillness. The widow and the dark-eyed boy are breathless. That little girl, unconscious as she was, caught a feeling of awe from the countenances around her and stood breathless, her face turned aside, and her tiny fingers resting on that line of life or death.

At last, gathering courage, the widow bent her eyes to the page and read. It was a line from the New Testament.

"LOVE YOUR ENEMIES."

Ah, that moment was sublime!

Oh, that awful Book of God! in whose dread pages we see Job talking face to face with Jehovah, or Jesus waiting by Samaria's well, or wandering by the waves of dark Galilee!—Oh, awful Book! shining to-night, as I speak, the light of that widow's home—the glory of the mechanic's shop—shining where the world comes not, to look on the last night of the convict in his cell, lightening the way to God, even over that dread gibbet!—Oh, book of terrible majesty and child-like love—of sublimity that crushes the soul into awe—of beauty that melts the heart with rapture! you never shone more strangely beautiful than there in that lonely cot of the Wissahikon, where you saved the murderer's life!

For—need I tell you?—that murderer's life was saved. That widow recognized the finger of God, and even the stern brother was awed into silence.

The murderer went his way.

Now look ye, how wonderful are the ways of Heaven! That very night, as the widow sat by her lonely hearth, her orphans by her side—sat there with a crushed heart and hot eye-balls, thinking of her husband, who now lay mouldering on the blood-drenched soil of Paoli—there was a tap at the door. She opened it, and—that husband, living, though covered with wounds, was in her arms! He had fallen at Paoli, but not in death. He was alive—his wife lay panting on his breast.

That night there was a prayer in that wood-embowered cot of the Wissahikon.

THE WIDOW OF FIVE HUSBANDS.

Translated for the Boston Atlas from the Paris "Siecle" of the 26th ult.

There has recently arrived in Paris a young English lady already the widow of her fifth husband. This remarkable chance, this uncommon series of widowhoods, is the most extraordinary, that the lady in question has not yet reached her 25th year. The history of her several marriages is so strange, both as a whole and in its particulars, that we should hardly dare to relate them, if the world had not already given credit to them. The saloons of the English, almost the only ones to remain open in this season of general desertion, dispute for the honor of this young widow, and from them we derive the following narrative of her conjugal adventures.

Mrs. *** was not quite 16 years old when she contracted her first marriage at Gretna Green. This matrimonial locality is sufficient evidence that it was a purely sentimental union. Two rivals disputed for her young affections; one was favored by her family, the other by herself. The latter, of course, was the successful one. In order to set aside all obstacles, our two young people had recourse to an elopement; and put in requisition the famous blacksmith who unites enamoured English couples, at a moment's warning, and without asking the consent of their relatives. The nuptial benediction had just been pronounced, when the unsuccessful rival appeared. He had followed the fugitives with all the speed his gold could obtain from the postillion; but the fugitives had a whole night's start of him; and the rival was only able to arrive just soon enough to be two hours too late.

"You have had a useless chase my dear sir," said the bridegroom, happy and proud of his success, "for we are already married."

"It may be so," replied the other, "but I have, at least, come in time to be revenged!"

In accepting this challenge, the bridegroom requested that the meeting might be postponed to the next day, but his jealous rival would not consent to afford him this gratification. They must repair at once to the spot, with the first seconds they could meet; the duel was fought with pistols, and the bridegroom, struck by a ball in the forehead, fell, never to rise again.

So Mrs. *** became a widow two hours after the celebration of her first marriage. This adventure made so much talk, and led to so many scandalous rumors, that a second marriage only could allay them. Besides, the young widow had known so little of the married life, that she very naturally desired to continue the chapter from the interesting point where it was so unfortunately broken off. This time, in order to efface as much as possible the consequences of her first fault, for which she had been so severely punished, Mrs. *** submitted to the wishes of her parents in the choice of her second husband.—They made for her a reasonable choice, selecting a man of mature years, and offering every possible guarantee. He was an old retired merchant, possessing a large fortune, honorably acquired. This was not probably the happiness dreamed of by a soul so poetical and so enamorated; but then Mrs. *** adapted herself to her new situation, and had not yet encountered those hollow deceptions, and bitter deceits of life, before her husband found it necessary to attend to some business which required his presence on the continent. He left alone, and in crossing the channel, the steamboat was overtaken by a tempest and dashed upon the rocks of the coast. This shipwreck made Mrs. *** a widow for the second time.

In her misfortunes she naturally looked about for consolation from others, which is anything but difficult to procure for a young widow, who united to her own personal charms those of a very considerable fortune. Among those attentive to her she favored a young and showy youth, full of grace and wit, who seemed to her to unite all that would best console her for the loss of her husband. As soon as the necessary delays were over, the reign of the third husband commenced under the most favorable auspices.

Nothing at the commencement seemed likely to mar the happiness of this union; but soon, even while devoted to his wife, the husband began to display vices beneath his graceful exterior. Gaming was his ruling passion, and he gave himself up to it with so much ardor that in a short time he had dissipated the rest of his own patrimony and the whole fortune of his wife. Then, no longer able to endure his shame and remorse, he shot himself.

Three successive calamities would have deprived Mrs. *** of the courage to make a new conjugal trial, had not her pecuniary matters made it necessary to marry again. Completely ruined by her third husband, and with no inheritance to look forward to, marriage was the only resource by which she could escape the embarrassment and misery of want. There was no time to be lost; she must make the best of her advantages, and turn to a good account her youth and her attractions, to secure the best chance that offered. Our widow, therefore, bestirred herself; and heaven, as if to recompense her for her trials, sent her a husband of the first class,—a youth, a rich and handsome baronet, and quite famous on the turf. He had no passion for cards, but on the other hand, he gave himself up with unrestrained ardor to horse racing, and in this exercise he made use of his own person, staking large sums in bets, and risking himself with his horses in disputing for the prize in steeple chases. Fortune had not thus far affected his finances. His profits and losses were nearly balanced; but he was less successful as a rider than he was in his bets. His own person was less favored than his purse. When he rode himself he was more often thrown off his horse than able to alight of his own accord. So far from being discouraged, these falls rather stimulated him to do better; and this noble perseverance had already cost him several teeth, as well as an arm and some ribs broken. His family and friends hoped that marriage would make him a little more prudent; and for a short time he abstained from appearing on the turf, in order to devote himself entirely to his wife; but as soon as he became used to this peaceful felicity his former passion returned, and he thought he could unite the pleasures of hymen and the race course. Several of the best riders in England had engaged in a contest, at the New-market races; he joined them, mounted his fleetest horse, darted forward in the race, and fell, this time, so disastrously that he was left dead on the spot.

The unfortunate sportsman had appointed his wife sole heiress of all his property, but his will contained several errors of form, which made it of doubtful effect. One of the relatives of the deceased disputed the will; the case was brought before the tribunals, and being ably managed against her, was threatening Mrs. *** with new ruin, when her adversary himself proposed to stop their suit, and to unite their interests by marriage. This was the most prudent course; the lovely widow adopted it, and changing her name for the fifth time, became the wife of a rich landed proprietor, who passed for the most intrepid fox hunter in Northumberland. The marriage had hardly been concluded six months, before the fifth husband, while hunting, was so imprudent as to leap a ditch with a loaded musket in his hand, which was accidently discharged, when he received the whole contents in his breast. His death was instantaneous.

Such are the events which constitute the conjugal career of Mrs. ***, and it is in consequence of these catastrophes that she is a widow for the fifth time, in the very morning of her life. But that which must seem the strangest of all is, that after thus having gained, or rather lost, in the lottery of widowhood, she still persists in pursuing a chance which has so far been obstinately against her. The perseverance of this widow may be explained on several grounds. In the first place, having in each instance been married so short a time, she has had knowledge of only the bright days of marriage, the honey moon, and has seen only the bright side; she has never seen the reverse of the medal; she has never experienced the disappointment of destroyed illusions, her husbands have never caused her any suffering, except by their death; even the gamester himself was so amiable, and so kind, that, in spite of all his faults, his loss was bitterly regretted. And then, as people have become confused by the many different names which Mrs. *** has borne they have nicknamed her Mrs. Bluebeard, in cruel reference to her conjugal misfortunes. It is very natural she should wish to rid herself of this surname, by triumphing over fate! But her five widowhoods have somewhat cooled the ardor of her English admirers. Even the boldest experience a sort of superstitious terror; they fear lest they may meet the fate of their predecessors. Mrs. *** has realized how much courage is necessary for any one to venture to marry her, and she has therefore come to Paris. This is certainly complimentary to the Parisians, and she will not be disappointed. As we have said, Mrs. *** is not yet 25 years old, is exquisitely handsome, and her last husband left her, by a will, in which no flaw can be detected, an income of £120,000 a year. This is certainly more than enough to shut one's eyes to the chimerical dangers of the past. Mrs. *** would easily find in Paris a man who, in spite of the apparent fatality, would esteem himself very happy to become her sixth husband.

ANECDOTES OF DOGS.

Craven, in his "Recreations of Sporting," tells this story of a favorite terrier:

A Frenchman, who resided in the town of Oswestry had a little black and tan terrier that he had taught to dance, (of course,) to smoke a pipe, to make a low bow on the mention of Napoleon, and to cut a caper of admiration at the words '*Jeune France.*' This animal would fetch and carry any thing any where. Only point to a wig that passed you in the street, and it was in your hand the next moment; and as for picking pockets, handkerchiefs seemed to jump spontaneously into his mouth. * * * It so happened, that, on a market day, we were walking with the Frenchman and his dog, on the road leading to Llangollen. It was summer weather, and the dust lay very thick. We had walked about a mile out, and were returning into the town, when suddenly he stopped and said, "At the point where we turned to come back, I dropped a franc among the dust; we will wait till *Moustache* fetches it. *Allez, Moustache, cherchez,*" and off went the four footed Mercury. An hour elapsed and no *Moustache* appeared, and we grew tired of waiting; and the Frenchman, thinking he had lost his cur as well as his coin, returned disconsolate to his lodging. The following morning we had occasion to see him early, and while in his room, there was a scratching at the door. He opened it, and, sorely travel-worn, in rushed *Moustache* with an old leathern bag in his mouth, which, together with some bank notes and other money, contained a franc piece. This bag was subsequently claimed by a Welch drover, who, in riding to Llangollen fair, picked up a silver coin that his pony kicked out of the dust. This he had put into his bag, and it was not till long after he missed it he remembered that, while transacting his business in the fair, a strange dog had stuck closely to his heels, and followed him to his bedroom when he retired for the night. What occasion *Moustache* had taken for abstracting his bag, or by what necromancy of nose he knew it contained his master's money, was alike mysterious. All that ever transpired was, that the drover had his treasure, and the reader has the tale to deal with it according to his pleasure.

Something similar is told of a Newfoundland:

A gentleman put a marked shilling under a stone by the roadside, first showing it to his Newfoundland dog. The gentleman then, with his friend, rode forward three miles; and then the dog recieved his signal from the master to return back for the shilling. The dog turned back; the gentleman rode home; but to their disappointment and surprise, the hitherto faithful messenger did not return during the day. It appeared he had gone to the spot where the shilling was deposited; but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had stayed howling at the place, till two horsemen, riding by, and attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him: when one of them alighting, removed the stone, and, seeing the shilling, put it into his pocket, not conceiving it to be the object of the dog's search. The dog followed their horses for twenty miles, remained undisturbed in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bedchamber, and secreted himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his trowsers upon a nail by the bedside; but, when both travellers were asleep, the dog took them in his mouth, and leaping out of the window, left open on account of the sultry heat, reached his master's home with his prize; when from memoranda in the pocket, everything but the shilling was returned to the owner and the singular circumstance elucidated. This anecdote very strongly resembles that before related of the Frenchman's terrier. For this story we do not personally vouch; the terrier's feat came actually under our own observation.

The Beggar and his Portrait.—In Munich, Germany, all boys found in the streets asking alms, are taken to an asylum established for that purpose. As soon as they enter the door, and before having been cleansed, or their dirty clothes removed, a portrait of each one is taken, representing him in the same form when found begging. When the portrait is finished, he is cleansed and presented with a new and neat suit of clothes. After going through a regular course of education, appointed by the directors of the asylum, they are put to learn a trade, at which they work until they have earned enough to liquidate all their expenses from the first day they entered the institution. When this is complete they are dismissed from the institution, to gain their own livelihood. At the same time, the portrait taken when they first entered, is presented to them, which they swear they will preserve as long as they live, in order that they may remember the abject condition from which they have been redeemed, and the obligations which they are under to the institution.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

We hold it to be the very first duty of the General Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to repeal the odious Gerrymander of 1842, and re-district the State. We have known that some few Whigs of high respectability for talents and character, entertained doubts as to the policy of this course, but of these every one, we believe, has changed his first view, and is now clear for the measure. Of the *power* of the General Assembly, we had not supposed that any doubt was entertained, and it was with surprise we heard, within a few days, that one intelligent Whig has expressed an opinion *against* the power. We propose, therefore, in calling the attention of our readers to this great and important subject, to submit some views, to show that the power exists, and ought to be exerted.

First, as to the power: The Constitution of the United States, (Article 1, Section 2.) provides that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, &c. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct." By this clause, representation is to be allotted every ten years, according to a Census to be directed by Congress; and thus, the "apportionment" of its Representatives to each State is required to be made for ten years, and when made, it stands, of course, for ten years. But how are the Representatives to be chosen? Does the Constitution, in any manner, require or intimate, that the *manner* of choosing, shall be determined for the period of ten, or any other number of years?

Section 4th of the same Article, is in these words: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in *each* State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."—Now, here is a matter to be regulated by the Legislature of a State; but the regulation made by a Legislature is, of course a law, and it is known to every tyro, that the power which makes a law, may repeal or modify it. This is, no doubt, subject to exceptions; as for instance where, by law, rights are granted, and become vested in citizens, the repeal of the law cannot amount to a resumption of the rights granted—because (amongst other reasons,) the Constitution of the United States prohibits the passing by the States of laws impairing the obligation of Contracts. But there is no prohibition in the clause before us—no restraint upon the Legislative power either decidedly expressed, or to be gathered from the subject. It was important that the apportionment of Representatives should, at fixed periods, be ascertained—so as, at once, to pay a just attention to the comparative growth of population, amongst the States, and, at the same time, to prevent too frequent and inconvenient changes in the relative representation of the several States; and, hence, the Constitution determines the rule by which representation should be apportioned, and fixes the times at which the rule shall be applied. But *how* the Representatives should be chosen by each State; whether, in Districts or by General Ticket; whether, first in one mode, and then in another; whether, the Districts should be the same for ten years, or should be altered from time to time—all these things are left to the sound discretion of the Legislature of each State, subject only to the controlling power of Congress. And such has been the practice under this clause. Districts having been abolished, and a General Ticket established, and, again, the latter repealed and the former laid out by the Act of the State Legislatures. Indeed, the contrary doctrine would be attended by startling consequences. Before the last Apportionment law, Congress had never prescribed whether Representatives should be chosen by General Ticket, or by Districts. Suppose then, at the Session of the Legislature of a State, at which this matter regularly came up, a law had been passed establishing a General Ticket, thereby enabling a small *majority* to silence altogether in the House of Representatives the voice of a large *minority*. According to this doctrine, such a law is necessarily unalterable for ten years. In vain, the people of the State declare their disapprobation, by sending a majority of members to the ensuing Legislature, willing and pledged to repair the wrong, and repeal the law: it must stand against public opinion, against justice, against the very principles of all fair representation. But if such a law *can* be repealed, so can a law laying out a State into Districts: for the same reason which is alleged for making the one unalterable, directly applies to make the other so.

But, further: The apportionment of Representatives by Congress, determines the number of Electors, to which each State shall be entitled in choosing a President and Vice President. The Constitution, (Article II, Sec. 1, clause 2.) provides that each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

Here is a case, exactly parallel to the one we are considering. The apportionment of Representatives made by Congress, determines the number of Electors—the apportionment is to be made once in ten years. As to Representatives, the Legislature of the State is to prescribe "the *times, places* and *manner* of holding elections." As to Electors, the Legislature is to direct the manner in which they are to be appointed. Now, there is nothing, absolutely nothing, to distinguish the one case from the other, in the point to which our attention is now drawn. If a regulation as to one, when once made, is necessarily to stand until a new apportionment, so it must be as to the other; and if, on the contrary, such regulation as to one case may be modified as the Legislature may deem proper, so may it also be as to the other. But, in regard to Electors of President, our past history is full of precedents, showing the power of alteration. But it will be sufficient to refer to one such precedent in our own State. In 1802, an Act was passed, laying off the State into Districts for electing Representatives, according to the Census of 1800; and in 1803, another Act, by laying off the State into Districts for electing Electors of President and Vice President, according to the same Census. In 1810, another Census was taken, and, at the Session of Congress of 1811, a new apportionment was made, to take effect on the 4th of March, 1813. And, at the Session of the General Assembly, held in 1811, before the new apportionment bill was passed, a law was enacted, repealing both the Act of 1802, and the Act of 1803, and directing the next General Assembly, (to-wit, that of 1812, to elect Electors of President and Vice President, by joint ballot of both Houses!—thus, not only abolishing the Districts established by law, under the Census of 1800, and which had theretofore been in force, but transferring the choice of Electors from the People to the Legislature! We therefore confidently assert that, upon a just construction of the language of the Constitution, as upon the practice of the States, no power is clearer than the power of the General Assembly to remodel the Districts established by the Act of 1842.

The next question is—Ought the power to be exercised? And that, we apprehend, depends solely on the question—Is the existing arrangement of Districts just and fair? Does it enable the people of the State to speak their voice truly in the House of Representatives? We admit that no law ought to be changed without adequate reason—no important law, without important reasons. We submit then, these as sufficient reasons for the proposed change:

First—The effect of the present arrangement is to enable *a minority* of the People to choose *a majority* of the Representation.

Secondly—This unjust result is not accidental, but the fruit of a fraudulent contrivance of the Democratic party, by which undue force should be given to them, and all due power withdrawn, as far as possible, from the Whigs of the State.

Thirdly—It is now certain that Mr. Calhoun will be a candidate at the next Election of President, and that he will *not* be the candidate of the Democracy of the United States; and, hence, that we shall have *three* candidates, from which it may probably result, that the choice will be cast upon the House of Representatives. Should this happen, we should have the voice of the State disregarded and misrepresented by a Democratic majority of her Representatives in that body.

If then, the object of having Representatives, be to express the opinions of their constituents—if a Representative Republic is not to be reduced *in substance* to the condition of England under her old rotten borough system—if fraud is to be repressed and fairness encouraged in the delegates of the people—if it is a matter of any consequence that North Carolina should speak her own wishes in the choice of a Chief Magistrate—if, indeed there be anything in our form of Government worthy the love and confidence of intelligent and honest Freemen—it is plainly just, and an imperative duty of the General Assembly, to rid us of an odious GERRYMANDER, and afford the People of the State an opportunity to have a real and effective, as well as an apparent influence, in controlling the conduct of public affairs.

So plain is this duty, that one of the best men, and best Whigs of the State, although taking no part in the political contests of the day, has declared that the Whigs have their choice of two things—either to redistrict the State, or else to admit that their charge of a fraudulent GERRYMANDER against the Legislature of 1842, is unfounded and false! And another, of like character, has declared, that if the General Assembly shall adjourn without having discharged this duty to the People of the State, the Whig party deserves to be in a minority forever hereafter!

Indeed, we do not see how the Whig members of that body can reconcile it to their consciences, to leave in force a law by which the voice of the People is stifled; and a State, electing a Whig Governor, Whig Senate, and Whig House of Commons, is misrepresented in the National Councils by a Democratic Delegation, voting *for* every measure disapproved by the people, and *against* every measure which their interests and their opinions require, and ready, when the time shall come, to cast the vote of the State for a Democrat as President, although the People shall have declared by ever so large a majority for a Whig!

North Carolina Granite.—One would hardly think of looking in the Dismal Swamp for Granite, yet the article is found there, as appears by the annexed paragraph taken from the Norfolk Herald:

"There are two large three story brick ware-houses going up next to our office, the fronts of which rest on pillars hewn out of this material, which is readily procured in our neighborhood and prepared for use at a cost of probably less than one tenth of that of the Quincy granite. These pillars are said to be as strong and durable as those made of any kind of granite, look as well, and are less liable to be injured by heat in the event of a contiguous fire. The best specimens of it are obtained in the Dismal Swamp."

Congress in the Olden Time.—It is stated that in 1807, it was customary for the door-keeper to furnish molasses for the New England members to mix with their water; and it was charged in the annual appropriation bill under the head of stationary. Col. Thos. Claiborne, a member from Virginia, when the item came up, moved to insert one to supply the Southern members with something stronger. "No objection, sir," said the chairman, but under what head shall it be put." "Fuel! sir, fuel!" was the prompt reply: and for several sessions afterwards mint slings and peach and honey, were as fashionable as switchell; and those who were not in the secret wondered at the enormous amount of stationary and fuel consumed.

Concise.—A laboring woman who worked about a lawyer's office presented a bill to him in which she asked payment for "skewering the stars." He ascertained, after some inquiry, that she meant "scouring the stairs."

The largest kind known.—A volunteer, writing to Louisville from the Rio Grande, says that the mosquitoes there "can stand flat-footed upon the ground, and without difficulty drink water out of a pint tin cup."

COMPLIMENT TO MR. McLANE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

At a regular meeting of the chamber of commerce, held at the Merchants' Bank, this day, the president, James G. King, esq., in the chair, the following preamble and resolution were presented by Charles H. Marshall, esq.

Whereas the Hon. Louis McLane, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of St. James, is daily expected to return to his native country; and the chamber of commerce are desirous of testifying in some appropriate manner their approbation of his eminent public services during his late mission, and of the part taken by him in endeavoring to remove the cause of war, and to secure an honorable adjustment of our national differences with Great Britain: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to welcome the Hon. Louis McLane, upon his arrival in this city, and to tender to him the thanks of this chamber for the ability, marked by a happy union of firmness and amenity, which has distinguished his services to the country, and which has brought the duties of his late mission to a termination so auspicious to the best interests of the commercial community.

The preamble and resolution having been unanimously adopted, it was thereupon ordered by the chamber that the committee be constituted as follows:

James G. King, chairman; Henry Waring, Jas. D. P. Ogden, Jas. Brown, D. S. Kennedy, Townsend Harris, Jacob Harvey, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. B. Astor, James B. Murray, James Lee, Prosper M. Wetmore, Charles Augustus Davis.

Extract from the minutes.

JAMES G. KING, Chairman.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Secretary.

The following is the address of the president of the chamber of commerce to Mr. McLane on presenting to him the resolution of the chamber of commerce:

SIR: the chamber of commerce of New York, at a meeting held on the 1st instant, unanimously passed a preamble and resolution in relation to your public services during your late mission to London, and appointed a committee of thirteen members to present them to you.

That committee are now present to perform their duty; and, as chairman, I am directed to say that the commercial community had, for a long time, been deeply anxious about the result of the question between the United States and Great Britain, upon the Oregon boundary, and from the publication from time to time of the diplomatic correspondence here, and from the discussions in Congress relating to it—neither wearing a pacific aspect—they saw little prospect of avoiding serious difficulties between the two nations; but as the subject in discussion had not, in itself, been considered heretofore a vital one, success seemed to depend upon the manner of treating it; and they, therefore, looked with redoubled interest to the course pursued by you, our minister at the Court of St. James.

They knew that you had been twice charged with the mission to England; and that, upon the former occasion, by your courtesy as well as by your ability, you had not only elevated your standing with your countrymen, but had won the confidence and respect of those high functionaries abroad with whom you were brought into intimate relations; and as they were aware that the principal secretary of foreign affairs, during your recent negotiations in London, was the same distinguished statesman whose friendship you had formerly secured, the commercial community felt great assurance that all that depended upon ability, frankness, sincerity, and mutual confidence, would be accomplished by strenuous endeavors to remove the cause of war, to smooth the cause of negotiation, and to preserve unimpaired the relations of peace, which subsisted between the two countries.

In this they have not been disappointed, and without diminishing the meed of honor and of praise, properly belonging to others, in this happy result, they feel that their thanks are due to you in an eminent degree, for the part which, notwithstanding the severe and continued illness under which you were suffering, you were enabled to take in the negotiations which had been crowned with success, and especially for the ability, zeal, and firmness, mingled with amenity, by which your course has been distinguished. And the chamber of commerce desire thus to tender to you their thanks for this good service to your country, and particularly to the commercial community, and to present to you as this committee now does, an official copy of the resolutions which declares these sentiments; at the same time they beg to welcome you to the commercial capital of the nation, and to express their sincere wishes that your life may be prolonged in increasing honor, in health and in prosperity; and that afterwards you may be found to have earned the blessing and the reward which are promised to the peacemakers.

JAMES G. KING,
Chairman, &c.

NEW YORK, 7th Sept., 1846.

Mr. McLane's reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It is so difficult as almost to discourage the attempt to find adequate words in which to make you my thanks for the sense you entertain of my public service, and for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to give it expression. Such a compliment, proceeding from such a body of my countrymen, would be an ample reward for greater merit than I could possibly pretend to; and I will not attempt to disguise the sincere gratification it has afforded me. Highly as I value it, however, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge that, being myself upon the occasion to which you particularly refer, only an instrument in assisting the purposes of others, the greater share of your approbation is due to those with whom I co-operated.

Omitting for a moment a more particular reference to the conduct and dispositions of our own government, I may, without impropriety, assure you, that your reference to the distinguished British statesman by whom the negotiation on the part of that government was directed, is fully merited, and that upon any occasion of congratulation upon the result, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon his manly sense, and unwavering determination to promote an amicable settlement of the question.

I am free, at the same time, to assure you, gentlemen, that no one can be more sensible of the importance of peace to all interests of the country, and especially to those which you so worthily represent, than I am. Of course, where the honor of the country is involved, no one would stop to count the cost, or estimate the evils of war; but it is a gratifying evidence of the advance of the age in which we live that the rulers of states are not afraid to acknowledge that the national honor is more apt to be committed by hasty and impracticable demands than by wise and timely concessions.

Governments, like ours especially, can rarely disturb the peace of the world, without incurring a weighty responsibility to the cause of civilization and human happiness, and, if not hazarding their own stability, without seriously impairing their moral influence.

I certainly could not have been induced to return to political life as the representative of my country abroad, unless I had been persuaded that, in the crisis to which you have referred, the views of my own government had been entirely consistent with such a settlement of the Oregon question as ought to have secured an honorable peace, and unless I had entertained the hope that I might be enabled in some degree to co-operate to that end.

For myself, after our several conventions of 1818, and 1828, for the joint occupation of the territory, (the latter of which received my support as a senator of the United States,) I had always regarded the Oregon question as less dependent upon the force of title than upon the principles of an equitable partition.

It would have been unreasonable to expect, after such acknowledgments of the right of joint occupancy, that either party would be permitted wholly to dispossess the other, at least without some regard to interests which had grown up during their mutual possession. It appears to me also, that all the previous acts of our government had not only been consistent with, but affirmatory of this view; and I could see nothing in the national honor that would justify, much less demand, a departure from it. Possessing before, in as great a degree as after, the treaty with Spain, in 1819, all the title which, on the ground of discovery, we could assert to the country drained by the waters of the Columbia, and which, if good for anything, was valid beyond the 52d parallel degree of latitude, our government at no time proposed a more northern boundary than the parallel of 51, and never demanded more than that of 49. Having some knowledge, from my official position at that time, of the policy and objects of the convention of 1828, I am quite persuaded that its main design was to lead, in a future partition of the territory, to the recognition of our claim to the country, not north, but south of the 49th parallel, and between that and the Columbia river. A division of the country upon that principle, with a reasonable regard to rights grown up under the joint possession, always appeared to me to afford a just and practical basis for an amicable and honorable adjustment of the subject. Such, also, I was satisfied were the views of our government at the time I engaged in my recent mission; and in earnestly and steadily laboring to effect a settlement upon that basis, I was but representing the policy of my own government, and faithfully promoting the intentions and wishes of the President.

It must be very rare, if in complicated differences between great nations, peaceful relations can be preserved without some modification of extreme pretensions; and upon the present occasion, from the length of time for which the question had been depending, together with the often repeated propositions of both sides, the two governments could not have been reasonably expected to come to an amicable arrangement without some mutual concession of their former demands.

If, on our side, by dividing on the 49th parallel and the straits of Fuca, we yielded the southern cape of Vancouver's island, Great Britain surrendered her previous claim to the jurisdiction and unoccupied territory between the 49th parallel and the Columbia river. At the same time we have effected a material modification of our former offer of the surrender of the perpetual navigation of the Columbia river to British trade and British subjects generally. Although, from deference to the views and opinions of others, which it was no less my wish than my duty to respect, I earnestly endeavored to effect a settlement upon the basis of allowing the navigation of the river to the general trade for a period of twenty years; nevertheless, when that, from causes to which I need not now particularly refer, proved to be impracticable, in suggesting and urging that it should be restricted to the Hudson Bay company, I thought I was effecting an object even less objectionable.

It seems to me that, in the present state of commerce, it is not only the interest but the practice of nations, independent of some inveterate notions of colonial policy, already yielding to more enlightened views, to allow the greatest freedom of rivers and ports to the trade of the world, and it may be observed that, until the United States and Great Britain shall determine to abandon the reciprocity secured by the existing commercial convention, the recent Oregon treaty confers fewer privileges of navigation than may be claimed and enjoyed under the commercial convention. I felt confident, moreover, that long before the two governments would desire to alter their existing commercial freedom, if, indeed, they should ever desire to do so, during the continuance of peace, the Hudson's Bay Company would cease to have any occasion or motive to navigate such a river as the Columbia is known to be. It would not be easy to imagine any use they could make of it, during a state of peace, inconsistent with the commerce and interests of our own citizens.

Universal satisfaction at the adjustment of a difficulty so complicated and inveterate was scarcely to be expected, and yet it is a source of satisfaction to know that its general acceptableness to the country at large affords a sure guaranty of the continuance of our future peace. The tone and temper with which the negotiation was conducted in their several departments, by both governments, have been creditable to their wisdom and moderation, and have already served to elevate our own in the opinion of other nations.

I sincerely believe that these effects cannot be too highly appreciated; and if any portion of our fellow-citizens, in any section of the country, should feel that they have not obtained all the territory or advantages they had expected to acquire, it may be hoped they will nevertheless be satisfied that the national honor, so far from suffering, has really been elevated by the result, and that, in preserving the blessings of peace, and keeping our country steadily in a career of glorious prosperity, they will be amply compensated for any disappointment they may have experienced, and gain far more than an equivalent for any doubtful advantage to be sought only through the instrumentality of war.

Having now effaced upon honorable terms the last cause that threatened the peace of two people of kindred origin, and associated by commercial relations more extensive and important than exist between any other two nations of the globe, may we not now hope to begin a new career of international intercourse, and by the uninterrupted pursuit of commerce and the arts, extend and cement our relations? It ought to be considered as fortunate that these results have happened at a moment when, by the wisdom and courage of British statesmen, a new and important step has been taken in the enlargement of commerce, by which the trade of different nations must be vastly extended, and the motives of harmonious relations indefinitely multiplied. As between the United States and Great Britain especially, the causes which ought naturally to associate the two people upon an honorable basis, and contribute to their mutual prosperity may now have fair play, and our competitions in future be confined to a generous rivalry in all that can advance the happiness of the people of both countries and of mankind at large.

I would do injustice to the occasion, if I should omit to state it as my opinion that in the country and among the people I have just left, these expectations begin to be generally entertained; and that the settlement of the Oregon question will soon come to be universally regarded as the knell of those inveterate jealousies and feuds which, it may be apprehended, have so long exerted a mischievous influence over the people, if not upon the councils of both countries.

I may say with certainty, also, that whatever may be thought of the result by some respectable portions of our countrymen, the terms we have ultimately obtained, no less than the vindication of our rights and the ultimate approval of an honorable concession, have added another refutation to the charge of undue ambition, and to the imputation upon our national faith and stability, not unfrequently made in some quarters of Europe.

If these advantages be properly appreciated, the time is not remote when all will be ready to acknowledge and rejoice in the result.

The occasion may not be inapt to bear my testimony to the sense universally entertained abroad of the enterprise and punctuality of the commercial classes of the United States, and to the influence it has exerted in sustaining American credit, in defiance of causes which I too deeply deplore to attempt at this time more particularly to allude to. I will add, too, that even these causes are beginning to feel the influence of juster views and a brighter hope; and that little more than a perseverence by some of our local governments in their exertions to maintain the public credit, is needed to elevate our country to a proud and enviable rank among the nations of the earth.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE SUBTREASURY.

We copy below from the United States Gazette, two articles on the working of the Subtreasury, which the Gazette states to be from the pen of "one who understands the subject on which he writes."

To these articles let us add a remark or two.

Such is the horror of banks in the majority of the present Congress that, in passing the Subtreasury act, they determined that the connexion should be severed, not only between the Government and the banks, but also between them and the various disbursing officers of the Government. Hence, if any agent of the Government were to deposite any of the funds placed in his hands in a bank, the law creating the Subtreasury declares it to be a "felony," and an "embezzlement" of the sums so deposited. Yet, notwithstanding this solemn enactment, and the severe penalty attending its violation, we hear that the disbursing officers in the several cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, are depositing their funds with the banks as usual, and running all the risks attending this palpable violation of an act of Congress! But how could they do otherwise? There is no provision made for the safe-keeping of the funds placed in their hands, and it is better for them, as they doubtless think, to run the risk of imprisonment for felony than to run the risk of keeping the money in their offices or in their breeches pockets. The officers of the Government have found out, as the Whigs told them, that the law, if passed, could not be carried into effect: that it would be physically impossible; and now they have found it out they are obliged to wink at its daily violations.

We hear that at New York the Collector is still making his desposites in bank, and that no one would know, from any change which had taken place in the usual transaction of business, that a Subtreasury had been created at the last session of Congress, if he had not learned from the newspapers that such was the fact.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

THE SUBTREASURY—No. 1.

The practical operation of this new-fangled scheme for the safekeeping and disbursement of the public funds will be attended with *insuperable* and *unlooked-for* difficulties, and will certainly require alteration and revision at the next session of Congress. The various disbursing officers of the Government, scattered all over our country from Maine to Texas, being now prohibited from making their deposites in banks, must necessarily provide chests and safes to contain the Government funds confided to them, and pay them over to the claimants from time to time, as required by law, either in gold and silver or in Treasury notes. Under the operations of this system they will be subjected to much additional trouble, as well as to the continual risk of being robbed by burglars and picklocks, who will be constantly laying their plans to remove those deposites into their own possession. This risk may, indeed, be diminished in some degree, should the Secretary of the Treasury so construe the law as to require those disbursing officers who may reside within the reach of the six subtreasuries established by this act to make their deposites therein, and to draw the same out again, from time to time, by their drafts issued in favor of the public creditors entitled to receive them. The adoption of this plan, however, would be to constitute those subtreasuries *Government banks of deposite*, and to require the employment of a number of clerks and subordinates, and the expenditure of a much larger sum of money for the support of these establishments than *seems* to have been contemplated by the present bill. By its enactments only ten clerks, at a salary of eight hundred dollars each, are allowed to the six subtreasuries, and this was done, no doubt, as "Father Ritchie" well said "*to blind the public*" as to the *enormous* expense of "the scheme," and thereby secure the passage of the bill. It is well known that, a few years ago, before he began to feed on the Treasury pap, and had independence enough to think and speak for himself, he was strongly opposed to this bill *on principle*, and exerted himself manfully to defeat its passage. In combatting a scheme which at that time he considered injurious to the country, he expressed himself on one occasion in the following strong and appropriate language in the Richmond Enquirer: "The institution and establishment of subtreasuries at all the necessary and commercial points in the United States would cost the Government *several millions of dollars.* Strong houses, with vaults, chests, bars, bolts, and locks, would be necessary, with a regular corps of watchmen and an additional set of officers. TO BLIND THE PUBLIC, the scheme *might be commenced with very few new officers*, but they would soon be increased to *any number* actually necessary."

There was *sound sense* and *actual prophecy*. "The public" *have been blinded* indeed, and, in order to get the scheme started, they have been made to believe by the bill that *ten* clerks would do all the work of the Subtreasury, when it is much more likely that they will require upwards of *sixty*, including subordinates. If, as was originally contemplated, the receipts and disbursements of the Subtreasurers are to be made in gold and silver, it will be *physically impossible*, at New York especially, where they will often amount from three to four hundred thousand dollars per day, to count the money with a less number than *ten* clerks in that office alone. It is well known to those experienced in counting money that it will occupy all the time of one clerk for a day during banking hours to count the sum of thirty thousand dollars; how, then, is it possible for a subtreasurer where a large business is done, as in New York or Boston, to get through his daily receipts and payments of coin with the aid of one clerk, or *two* at the most, as is provided by the present law? The fact is, that the members of Congress who voted for the bill were shamefully ignorant of what would be its practical operation, or else they did it, as Mr. Ritchie says, to "blind the public," and, as *I* say, with a view eventually to engraft on this scheme a *Government Bank;* thereby increasing the power and patronage of the Executive, and providing posts and places for a numerous army of political partisans who are yet unrewarded with the spoils of office.

It remains to be seen whether the people, when they get their eyes open to the practical operation of this bill, will not prefer a recurrence to the late *cheap* and *safe* system of keeping and disbursing the public moneys, by means of sound and well-regulated deposite banks, rather than continue the new scheme, to perfect which will involve a large expenditure of money, and be always attended with more or less inconvenience and risk. X.

THE SUBTREASURY—No. 2.

The bill establishing the Independent Treasury, so called, was passed on the 7th instant, and, since its enactment on that day, all its penalties and punishments have been in full force.

Under its provisions, no collector, postmaster, nor any disbursing officer whosoever, can deposite any of the public funds in their hands in any bank, because the law declares all such cases to be an embezzlement of the funds so deposited, and renders the offender liable to be punished as a felon, by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, and to be fined in an amount equal to the embezzlement. This penalty is severe enough in all conscience, and yet such are the difficulties which arise from carrying out the provisions of the bill, that custom-house officers, postmasters, &c., we learn, are still making their deposites in banks, and risking all the consequence incident to this breach of the law. The fact is, that its provisions are not as yet generally understood by the public, nor even by the receiving and disbursing officers themselves; and the more the law is examined and understood, the greater appears to be the difficulties in carrying it fully into effect. In many respects its operations will be partial and unequal, and in others again they will be preposterous and absurd. Some of the disbursing agents will, for instance, pay in gold and silver; others, again, will only be able to pay in Treasury notes. A receiver of public moneys at a distance from a Subtreasury having a large amount of gold and silver on hand, must run the risk of carting it to the place of destination, even though he might be offered in exchange for it Treasury or specie paying bank notes. The law most strictly prohibits the exchange of any funds except for gold and silver. The nearer this scheme is carried out conformably to the letter of the law, the more difficult and inconvenient will its operations prove to all concerned; and we are satisfied, therefore, that, until the law be altered or amended, the Secretary of the Treasury must wink at its occasional violations in those cases where it seems to be almost impossible to avoid them. One year's experience of the operations of this law will, we venture to predict, result in one of two things: either that the Subtreasury must resolve itself into a grand Government Deposite Bank, with branches, attended with all the expense of an army of presidents, cashiers, clerks, subordinates, or the Government must return back again to the *safe, cheap,* and *convenient* system which it has used with so much success for the last few years—that of depositing the public funds in sound and well-regulated State Banks.

The patronage of the Administration, already much too extensive, and too often used for dishonest purpose, would be rendered still more so by the creation of a Treasury Deposite Bank, and the control which the Executive would indirectly have over the public funds deposited in such an institution would be dangerous, under a corrupt President or Secretary, to the liberties and interests of the people. They have, as Mr. Ritchie truly says, been already "blinded" by the passage of the Subtreasury bill. Let them wake up before a still greater evil is *permanently* inflicted upon them. X.

A Novelty.—To see two women pass each other on the street, without each turning round to see what the other had on.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

OFFICE OF THE N. O. PICAYUNE,
Thursday, 9 A. M., Sept. 5, 1846.

LOSS OF U. S. BRIG-OF-WAR TRUXTON.

Officers and Crew, with the exception of two Lieutenants and nineteen men, taken prisoners by the Mexicans and marched to Tampico.

We received this morning, by way of the Balize, the following note, informing us of the wreck of the U. S. brig-of-war Truxton, with the capture of nearly the whole of her officers and crew, including the Captain. The Truxton was a brig of ten guns:

U. S. REVENUE STEAMER LEGARE,
S. W. Pass, Sept. 3, 1846.

Editors of Picayune: I have just arrived from Vera Cruz, which place I left on the 29th ult., bringing with me despatches from the Commodore for the Government. The U. States brig-of-war Truxton was wrecked on the 14th ult. near the mouth of the river Tuspan. Two Lieutenants and nineteen men reached the squadron at Vera Cruz in boats—the balance of the officers and crew, including the Captain, were made prisoners, and it is said were marched off to Tampico.

The yellow fever had made its appearance on board the British vessels of war at Sacrificios.

The scurvy prevailed to a great extent on board the Potomac frigate. The balance of the squadron were in good health.

Santa Anna had landed at Vera Cruz. He was received with great demonstrations of joy—the city and castle both saluting him. He was permitted to land by Commodore Conner. It is presumed that he had a passport.

Yours respectfully, in haste,
N. L. C.

Arrival of Santa Anna in Vera Cruz—Possession of California by the U. S. Naval forces—Loss of the U. S. brig Truxton.

The following letter from an esteemed friend attached to the squadron, gives the particulars of this melancholy affair:

Extract of a letter from an officer attached to the "Home Squadron," now at "Anton Lizardo," near Vera Cruz, dated

AUGUST 29, 1846.

I avail myself of the sailing of the U. S. cutter Legare, to give you an inkling of what is going on here.

Santa Anna arrived here on the 16th inst., from Havana, in the English merchant steamer Arab, accompanied by his lady and friend, Gen. Almonte. He was well received on his landing at Vera Cruz, but our accounts say not very enthusiastic. He has gone to Mexico.

Through the English squadron stationed here, we were informed some time since that Commodore Sloat, commanding the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific, had taken possession of California. This is what might have been expected.

I regret to inform you of the loss of the beautiful U. S. brig Truxton, by all accounts the best vessel of her class in our service, Capt. E. W. Carpender. The Truxton sailed from here in the early part of this month for Tampico. On the 14th, while standing into the harbor of Tuspan, 120 miles north of Vera Cruz, a small Mexican coasting vessel was discovered, and soon after made a prize of. Capt. Carpender engaged the captain of this vessel to pilot him into a safe anchorage, but in doing so ran the Truxton on a reef where he was soon in a very perilous situation. Capt. Carpender then despatched Lieutenant Berryman to the squadron for the assistance of a steamer. The boat in which this officer left was after four days hard pulling, picked up by the St. Mary's off Vera Cruz. As soon as our Commodore was informed of the fact he sent the Princeton to Tuspan.

While the brig was on the reef, after the departure of Lieut. Berryman, two Mexican coasting vessels appeared in the offing; these were captured by a boat's crew in charge of Lieut. Bushrod Hunter, but this gentleman was unable, from the violence of the gale blowing at the time, to reach the wreck with his prizes, and was therefore compelled to make for this place, where he arrived several days ago. On the arrival of the Princeton at the wreck of the Truxton, she was found abandoned, and that she had been stripped of all light articles by the Mexicans. A flag of truce was sent on shore from the Princeton, by whom it was ascertained that Capt. Carpender, his officers and crew who were with him, landed at Tuspan on the 17th, and were very hospitably received and treated by the inhabitants. On the 19th they started on foot for Tampico, intending to offer themselves as prisoners of war, since then we have no further accounts of them. On the return of the flag of truce to the Princeton, the commander of that vessel finding there was no possibility of saving the Truxton, set her on fire, and she had burnt to the water's edge when the Princeton took her departure.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the Truxton, who have gone to Tampico:

Commander E. W. Carpender; Acting Master, Isaac N. Briceland; Passed-Midshipmen, John P. Bankhead, George B. Bissell; Purser, George F. Cutter; Assistant Surgeon, John S. Messersmith; Midshipman, Simeon S. Bassett; Captain's Clerk, H. Wilkinson; together with about fifty petty officers and seamen.

Lieuts. Hunter and Berryman are on board the St. Mary's.

The U. S. steam cutter Legare arrived here a few days since with despatches for Com. Conner. The day following a flag of truce was sent into Vera Cruz from the Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.

Latest Intelligence from the Army.

Latest from the Rio Grande—News from Col. Hays's Regiment—Riot and bloodshed amongst the Volunteers—Particulars of the blowing up of the Enterprise, &c.

The Steamship McKim, Capt. Page, arrived yesterday evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Wednesday morning last. She made an excellent run, and gave ample proof of her qualities as a fair sailer. The McKim brought to this city several sick volunteers and some discharged soldiers.

Our last accounts from Col. Hays were contained in a letter from San Fernando, dated the 15th ult., as our readers may remember. His regiment, which had remained some three days at San Fernando, left that place on Sunday, the 16th of August. Just before starting it was discovered that a Mexican servant, who had been attending to Lieut. Col. Walker's mess, was missing, and with him also twelve fine horses. Walker's fine charger, however, was not one of them. This affair, of course, detained the marching of the regiment some time. Good shots and good riders, mounted on the best horses, were soon on a scout after the thief, dividing and taking different routes. In the course of some three hours he was found, and part of the horses were recovered. The theft was proved upon the Mexican, and a court martial sentenced him to receive *one hundred lashes*. The stripes were duly administered and the prisoner set at liberty; but it is almost certain that further punishment followed. No doubt the unfortunate man was shot by men who lost their horses, and who waylaid his retreat. Besides this, nothing of importance occurred while the regiment remained at San Fernando.

From San Fernando Col. Hays moved towards China, which place had previously been entered by Capt. McCulloch, an account of which our readers have seen. Hays reached China on the 23d of August. The route from San Fernando to China is, for most of the way, very difficult of passage, being a sort of cattle-path, rather than a highway, winding around enormous hills, through ravines and upon the margins of yawning precipices, hedged in almost continuously by prickly pear and chaparral, and overhung with thorns and bramble. In their march, the Rangers were constantly on the look-out for the enemy. They passed innumerable ranches and villages, but at none could they find the people in arms. At one or two points they found the *uniforms* of Mexican soldiers, but there was nobody in them! The wearers, we suppose, had *vamosed!* In this way the march was continued day after day—Hays hearing of a body of troops at one point and another, but on his approach there was nobody to be seen but women and children, with two or three ragged, dirty, cowardly-looking men.

China was entered by the Rangers without any opposition. On the arrival of the regiment every door was found closed; only a few of the inhabitants were to be seen, and these upon the house-tops and balconies. At night the Mexican *penchant* for horse-flesh was indulged in, and three horses were relieved of their halters and carried off. Next day, by vigilant pursuit, the rogue was overhauled, his case soon decided upon, and he was shot. He implicated his master, a man of wealth, in the theft, and we may hear further of the affair soon. The "boys" intended to sift the matter thoroughly.

On the 24th ult. the Rangers were to move from China some eighteen miles on the way to Camargo, and encamp on the Rio San Juan for further orders. Col. Hays, with about twenty-five men from his regiment, went into Camargo on the 25th, and communicated with Gen. Taylor. It was understood at Camargo on the 27th that all the Texan volunteers, except Col. Hays's regiment, were disbanded or were to be disbanded, their term of enlistment being out or about expiring. Hays, it was thought, would come in for three months' more service.

The main army is at Camargo, but there are troops at prominent points all along the Rio Grande from the mouth up. Considerable sickness prevails and deaths are daily occurring amongst them.

On the night of the 31st ult. a riot broke out among some volunteers, on a steamboat lying at an encampment opposite Burita, in which several persons are said to have been killed, and others mortally wounded. The particulars of this shameful affair, as we have them are these: On board the boat were some three or four companies of Georgia volunteers; of these there was one Irish company, between which and some other company a feud had existed for several days. The quarrel reached its climax on the evening mentioned, and a terrible fight ensued. Shots were fired, and swords and bayonets were used indiscriminately. In the affray some fifteen or twenty persons are reported to have been killed or mortally wounded, and probably as many others were injured more or less. Besides the dead and wounded seen on board and on shore, it is said that eight or ten were forced overboard, who either drowned or died of their wounds.

While the fight was going on, the Colonel of the Georgia regiment endeavored most gallantly to quell it, interfering personally and attacking the rioters with sword and pistol. He shot down one man and wounded several others. Finding that he could not succeed in putting an end to the disturbance, he called upon Col. Baker, of the 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers, for assistance. Col. B. ordered companies A and G of his regiment to assist in quelling the fight, and went in person, accompanied by about twenty men, to the boat. He immediately stepped on board, ordered peace, and attempted to ascend the stairs. Here he was attacked by the rioters and had a desperate conflict, in which he defended himself bravely for some time against swords, bayonets and shot, but was finally shot in the neck, the ball entering behind and passing out through his cheek or mouth. The twenty men who accompanied Col. Baker to the boat belonged to company C. Of these eight men were wounded, six with bayonets and two with balls. On the arrival of companies A and G, Capt. Roberts, of the former, ordered his men to charge on board, and led them as far as the steps, where he received a severe wound from a bayonet, which entered near the shoulder blade and passed through his back. The boat was so well defended that the Illinoisans were forced to retreat, they having no cartridges with them. Ammunition was very soon, however, furnished them, and on approaching the boat again every thing became quiet. None of the Illinois troops were killed, and it was thought on the next morning that Col. Baker and Capt. Roberts would recover from their wounds; in fact there was but little apprehension felt for their safety. Two of the privates of company C, it was feared, were mortally wounded. The Commissary of the Illinois troops was also wounded, but slightly so. At the time Col. Baker was shot he was engaged in a personal conflict with the Captain of the Irish company, who is also among the wounded.

The rioters were finally subdued, forced to surrender their arms, and placed under a strong guard.

By this arrival we have accounts of the blowing up of the steamboat Enterprise by which five persons were instantly killed and several wounded.

Among the rumors in circulation at Matamoras was one that Monterey had already fallen into the hands of the Americans. To Col. Harney rumor gave the performance of this exploit. The "American Flag" of the 29th puts no faith in it, but rather inclines to adopt the version of the story given by the Mexicans. They say that letters from Monterey assert that a body of Americans, who came down by the way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texan *aventureros*, and the combined force had entered the town without any opposition. It was believed to be true by the natives, says the Flag, and that paper is evidently prepared to hear a confirmation of the intelligence.

The news of the revolution in the city of Mexico was received very promptly by the army, and accompanied by many rumors which it is hardly worth while to give. Tampico is said to have followed the example of the capital and declared for Santa Anna the day after the receipt of the news of the revolution. At the moment it broke out in Mexico Paredes was sixty miles distant on his journey to Monterey.

Mr. Kendall writes us on the 22d ult., from Camargo, that the most authentic intelligence from Monterey represented that Mejia had 2000 regulars and 3000 raw recruits, all without money or shoes, and ill provided in every respect. At Caidereyte, thirty miles this side of Monterey, there was a force of between 700 and 1000 cavalry about the 15th of August, better situated than the troops at Monterey, but still ill provided. Canales and other officers were said to be recruiting men by every means in their power—coaxing some and forcing others. They "made a haul" at Guerrero of over eighty of these *involuntary* volunteers, and started with them for Monterey; thirty left the first night and made good their escape.

In the same letter Mr. K. announces that news had been received that Gen. Worth had reached a point one-third of the way to Saralvo the morning of the 21st—all well.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGES.

"Progressive Democracy" is going ahead in Albany. The Mississippi plan of electing the Judges of our Courts by the people, that is, by the nominating caucuses, carries the day in the Convention.—"Progress" discards the Old England and the old *New* England, and the old New York and Virginia fashions, and tells Tom, Dick, and Harry to scramble for a judge, as they scramble in the caucus for a sheriff or the *spoils* offices in general. Fine times we shall have here in the city of New York; but "progress" is the order of the day, and of the *night* also. Who here will ever vote for a judge that sent him to Blackwell's Island? Who that sends "citizens" to Sing Sing can ever be popular!"

The Empire Club, we understand, intend to have a jubilee over the progress of *progress* in Albany. Rynders, whom the law has afflicted at times with its hard and harsh hand, is tickled into ecstacies with the very idea of having his paw on the ermine in Tammany Hall. Think of the happiness with which Jack Sprat, Jim Crow, Bob Turk, and Bill Funk must be inspired, when, in Tammany Hall, they can, in the nominating committee, create a *judge!* Such old aristocrats as Chancellor Kent, with all their rusty principles—to the lantern, *a la lanterne* with them, and let Jim Crow be the Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Roman times are very nearly reached in Tammany Hall; that is, the times when candidates paid for and bought their nominations. Julius Cæsar, who first began the business in the Roman Forum of buying offices on a large scale, has, for some time past, had worthy imitators in this our Rome. It is pretty well understood, we believe, that a certain officer *paid* more for his nomination that is, "gave more for the party," we mean, than any other Democrat would; and, as the Empire Club in Tammany Hall now-a-days pretty much constitute the party, that is, the nominating committee, the worthy officer was nominated, that is, *elected*, of course. We ourselves very much approved the result in that particular case; for, when Tammany thus *sells* its offices, the persons buying must have something to pay, and, therefore, some interest in society, which was not the case with some of the loafer Tammany candidates for that place.

But *electing* the judges of our courts in this way is not exactly the thing. Judges' offices would sell high here in this city, and we who could not pay our part often might suffer in the law. In New York city we quite often have doubtful law cases, in which $100,000 are involved, and of which the parties would as often readily give $10,000 to secure the Judges. Now, who doubts that $10,000, well distributed in the Empire Club, would procure the nomination of any sort of a judge! Judge Crow, or Judge Funk, or a learned judge often with a mighty big wig on! Eight or ten parties, with $100,000 cases each, and each giving $10,000 to the nominating power in Tammany Hall, that is, to the Empire Club, would grind out judges according to the order without much difficulty, we fancy.

But "progress" is the order of the day. We only need to break down the naturalization laws, as they propose, and let the European progressive Democrats into Tammany Hall, and the triumph of "progress" will be complete.—*N. Y. Exp.*

The Indian's Love of Grog.—A distinguished Pottowatamie warrior presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, observing that he was a very good man, very good indeed—and a good friend to the Americans, requested a dram of whiskey. The agent replied that he never gave whiskey to good men—good men never ask for whiskey, and never drink it. It was only *bad* Indians who asked for whiskey and liked to drink it. 'Then,' replied the Indian quickly, in his broken English, 'me damn rascal.'

Tall Ladies.—A New York paper says that tall ladies invariably prefer short men. An exchange paper thinks this an error, and observes that no woman objects to *Hymen*.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1846.

THE CONNECTING LINK.—We are glad to see that the Asheborough Herald is calling the attention of the West to the importance of the "Metropolitan" line of Rail Road. It is important to us—it is important to them: and it truly remarks, that whatever benefits Fayetteville benefits the West.

A connection between Fayetteville and the West has ever been, and is now, a favorite scheme with the people here; and we regard the continuation of the Rail Road from Raleigh, through Fayetteville, to Camden, as the base of that connection which must inevitably take place between this place and the Western part of North Carolina.

We trust, then, that the Western people will aid us in this great work; that they will make our interest *their* interest—as in truth it is; that they will not view it as a mere sectional work, having for its object the benefit of those alone who live near the line of the proposed route,—but that they will look upon it as a great State work; as the means of building up a good market for their surplus produce; as furnishing their merchants increased facilities in the purchase and transportation of their goods to the interior, and tending ultimately to the growth and improvement of our chief seaport, Wilmington, by the opening of vast markets for supplies of West India Produce.

THE CONNECTING LINK.

The citizens of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw, and other places, are holding meetings and adopting measures for carrying out the great plan of extending the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road south through Fayetteville and Cheraw, and connecting it with the Camden Road. The spirit with which they go about the work indicates a determined resolution on their part, not only to talk of the plan, but actually to begin and consummate it. If this plan is carried out, there will be a continuous chain of Rail Road from one extremity of the Union to the other; and it will become not only the great line of travel from one part of the Union to the other, but the safest and most expeditious means of conveyance for the United States Mail. The value of the Raleigh and Gaston Road will be greatly enhanced by the completion of this project; and consequently, if the Road remain in the hands of the State, every man must feel a deep interest in it. The people of Raleigh and Fayetteville are deeply interested in it; because they will reap largely of the advantages that will certainly arise from it. But they are not all. The people of Western North Carolina are interested in it to a considerable extent; for Fayetteville is our principal market for western produce, and in proportion as it flourishes will the demand for our produce increase. Every man in the West must therefore feel interested in this great work. If this connecting link of the great chain can be made, and the Turnpike-Roads leading west from Raleigh and Fayetteville built, then we will be accommodated with such facilities for travel and transportation as become a great and flourishing State. Let all divest themselves of sectional feelings, and contribute their aid, and the work can be accomplished.—*Asheborough Herald.*

TRADE BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA AND BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Patriot states that the business on the line of packets, established about a year ago between Baltimore and Wilmington, has been steadily increasing, and has already exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine projectors of the enterprise. There are now but two packets on this line, the "Wilmington" and the "Fayetteville."—These vessels sail from Baltimore about the middle and last of every month, invariably on the day they are announced to depart, and depart from Wilmington on corresponding days, with equal promptness and despatch. "There has been (says the Patriot,) a gradual and steady increase of freight to these packets. The attention of merchants in the Old North State is daily being more and more attracted to the important facilities afforded them by this enterprise. It is forming a strong and inseparable link in the chain of commerce uniting Baltimore with the South, and especially with North Carolina. Heretofore, there was great irregularity in the sailing of vessels to any of the ports in that State. The consequence was, that merchants, not knowing at what time their goods could be despatched, preferred New York as their place of purchase, and accordingly passed through Baltimore to avail themselves of the advantage of regular packets in the Empire city, thus depriving us of the benefit of their valuable trade. Now it is different. They are fully aware, if they purchase goods here, that these goods can be sent off on a certain day, and landed in Wilmington at a period very nearly calculated on. The result is, that the North Carolina trade with the city has been greatly increased. Numerous merchants who had in former years dealt in New York, now deal in Baltimore, and are delighted with having the opportunity. They exchange their lumber, naval stores, &c. for our dry goods, groceries, and other commodities—thus producing quite an important and mutually beneficial trade. We are informed that the packets now on the line are insufficient for the demand. They generally go out with full freight, and always return fully ladened, leaving behind numerous applications which they cannot accommodate. This increase of business has rendered it necessary to construct more vessels, and we learn that two additional packets will be placed on the line as soon as arrangements can be made."

VERMONT.—The Whigs have failed in the election of Governor by the people, but having a large majority in the Legislature, his election is of course certain. Two Whigs have been elected to Congress,—in the other two Districts there is no choice.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States for the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Louis McLane, recalled at his own request.

John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, vice Hon. George Bancroft, resigned.—*Union.*

The Union states that Mr. Mason will continue to discharge the duties of Attorney General, in addition to those of Secretary of the Navy, until the appointment of his successor.

MR. MCLANE.—The reply of Mr. McLane, late Minister to England, to the Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, will command the attention of the reader. It will be found in another column.

The National Intelligencer calls attention to the following paragraph in Mr. McLane's reply:

"Having some knowledge, from my official position at that time, of the policy and objects of the convention of 1828, I am quite persuaded that its main design was to lead, in a future partition of the territory, to the recognition of our claim to the country, not north, but south of the 49th parallel, and between that and the Columbia river. A division of the country upon that principle, with a reasonable regard to rights grown up under the joint possession, always appeared to me to afford a just and practical basis for an amicable and honorable adjustment of the subject. Such, also, I was satisfied were the views of our Government at the time I engaged in my recent mission; and in earnestly and steadily laboring to effect a settlement upon that basis, I was but representing the policy of my own Government, *and faithfully promoting the intentions and wishes of the President.*"

Upon this subject the Intelligencer makes the following remarks:

The Oregon Negotiation.—We comply with our engagement to our readers to-day by spreading before them the Address to Mr. McLane (our late Minister to England) by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, together with his Reply, which we trust that none of them will fail to peruse with close attention.

When they have done so, we ask them to do us the justice to recur to the early days of the late session of Congress and to the quarrel raised with this paper by the Official Editor, because we ventured to give credit to the intimations of the Baltimore "Constitution" as to Mr. McLane's being fully possessed of the views of the Executive, and as to the probability of his being authorized to take part, if occasion offered, in a compromise upon the latitude of 49° as the basis of an adjustment of the boundary dispute. The government Editor fairly boiled over with rage at our suggestion that the views of the President might in reality be not far wide of that mark; charged us with imputing double-dealing to the President, and, with an air of offended (official) dignity, resenting the insult offered to the President, told us that, "whatever be the ethics of the diplomatic school to which it [the National Intelligencer] belongs, *the present Administration* USES NO FORKED TONGUE!"

We have now the evidence of our Minister that, in favoring the very adjustment of this matter which we approved, and the government paper ridiculed and flouted, he was but *representing the views of his own Government, and* FAITHFULLY PROMOTING THE INTENTIONS AND WISHES OF THE PRESIDENT.

J. G. Shepherd, Esq., was last week elected Solicitor for Cumberland County, in place of T. L. Hybart, Esq., resigned.

T. L. Hutchinson, Esq. has been elected Mayor of Charleston, by a majority of 51 votes over Gen. Schnierle, the late Mayor.

The Wilmington Commercial states that the Steamer Evergreen, which left Wilmington on the 10th for this place, has the largest freight of merchandise which has gone up the River for the last two years.

MR. CLAY.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who recently paid a visit to Ashland, thus describes Mr. Clay *at home:*

Ashland is about two miles from Lexington, and its old-fashioned mansion, after catching a view of it at some distance, is suddenly hid among the lofty trees that almost surround it. When our party reached the gate, which stood wide open, no house could be seen: we entered it, and, winding through the copse, Ashland in all its beauty flashed upon us. We had scarcely entered his hall when Mr. Clay came to greet us with his bland smile and cordial shake of the hand, which made me, at least, feel as if I were at home. The grounds of Ashland are in a high state of cultivation, and it would do a farmer good to look upon them. He boasted not of it, but some of the neighbors told me that Mr. Clay stands "A No. 1," (as we merchants say,) especially in cultivating and putting up hemp; and from all I heard and witnessed, I dare say he is as well qualified to impart useful information to the cultivators of the soil as he is to enlighten us on the great political questions of the age. There he sat at Ashland, in his plain farmer's dress, discoursing with his accustomed frankness on many subjects, and sometimes giving utterance to sentiments that other men should write books upon; but not an unkind expression towards any individual, whether private or public, escaped his lips. Time has laid but a sparing hand upon the great American statesman. I never saw him look better or happier; his step is elastic, his faculties appear fresh and vigorous, and the chances are that he will live to witness the election of several Presidents.

Artless Simplicity.—"Mamma," lisped a fashionable young lady the other day, "shall we have the same servants in Heaven that we have here? I should *so* like to have Polly to dress me in the mornings."

In reading the English Journals, received by the Britannia, we are struck, all the while, by the high importance they attach to our new Tariff, as of great service to their country, and by the profuse calculations they make of profit from it. John Bull never was so thoroughly delighted with Brother Jonathan as now; and, if no other good comes, at least he may abuse us less, and think more kindly of us, now that, in trade, he has got such an advantage over us.

The English papers, however, do not tell us how we are to pay for the millions and millions more we are to import under the new Tariff. We buy now all we can pay for. Our exports are rather under imports. Exchange is almost always near par, and often against us. When English manufacturers have crowded off their goods through our auction houses, and thus, by forced sales, tempted loose credits, we shall be abused again, we suppose, for having run into debt more than we can pay for.

But Englishmen and the English Press mistake their true interests, in dealing with the United States. It is for their interest, as well as ours, that we should buy no more than we can pay for,—that our currency should be kept sound by keeping our exports and our imports nearly equal, and that we should be prosperous at home, as we have been under the Tariff of 1842, in order to be able to buy, and to *pay for*, luxuries from abroad.

The transportation of corn from Missouri to be worked up into *mousseline de laine* in Manchester,—of pork from Ohio to be converted into pen knives and needles in Birmingham,—of beef from Wisconsin to come back in hosiery from Huddersfield, is unnatural, un-Yankee-like, nay, discreditable to our go-ahead, inspiring civilization. These are things we should make at home, while we feed the people who make for us. The very sheep will soon bleat "shame," when they see their fleeces, as they soon will see, taken to New York, exported to Liverpool, *rail roaded* there to the interior of England, and anon brought back, in coats, pantaloons, and other articles, for men and women's wear, in America!—*New York Express.*

STORMING OF STONY POINT.
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The night had already settled down gloomy and forbidding, on the evening of the 15th July, 1779, when the advancing column of a little army, whose uniform betokened it to be American, emerged from a thick wood on the shore of the Hudson, and in an instant the whole dim and shadowy prospect, diclosed to them along the banks of the river, opened to the sight. Far away lays Verplanck's Point, now buried in a mass of shadow, while on the other side of the river, dark, gloomy, and frowning, rose up the craggy heights of Stony Point. Washed on three sides by the Hudson, and protected on the other, except along a narrow road, by a morass, the fort was deemed one of the most impregnable upon the river; and its capture regarded as almost impossible. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose, this little army was now upon its march.

A turn in the road soon hid them from the river, and after a silent march for some minutes duration, they arrived within a mile and a half of the enemy's lines, and halting at the command of their officer, formed into columns for the attack. Beginning again their march, they soon reached the marshy ground at the base of the hill.

"Hist!" said the low voice of the General, from the front, "we are nigh enough, now, HALT."

The order has passed in a whisper down the line, and the column paused on the edge of the morass. It was a moment of suspense and peril. Every man felt that in a few minutes the fate of their hazardous enterprise would be determined, and that they would either be cold in death, or the American Flag waving in triumph over the dark promontory ahead, now scarcely discernable through the thick gloom of midnight. Yet not a lip quivered, not a cheek blanched in that crisis. About twenty paces in front of the column, had halted the forlorn hope of one hundred and fifty men with unloaded pieces and bayonets fixed, while further a small group of shadoway forms could be seen through the obscurity, accoutred with axes to cut through the abattis. Each man had a piece of white paper in his hat to distinguish him from the foe in the approaching melee. The pause, however, which afforded the prospect, was but momentary. The General had already reconnoitered the approaches to the still silent promontory, and waving his sword on high he gave the order. In another instant the dark massive column was moving steadily to the attack.

It was a thrilling moment, during which that devoted band crossed rapidly over the marsh. As yet the enemy had not discovered them. Even the hearts of the oldest veterans trembled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense. Already had the foremost pioneers reached the abattis,—and the quick, rapid blow of their axes rung upon the night, when suddenly a shout of alarm broke from the fort, the gun of a sentry flashed through the gloom, and in an instant all was uproar and confusion within the astonished fortification. Not a moment was to be lost.

"Advance! advance!" shouted Wayne, as he passed rapidly on towards the abattis, followed in death-like silence by his indomitable troops.

"To arms," came borne on the night-breeze from the fort—"to arms—to arms," and then followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and as the gallant continentals still maintained their silent but steady march, a fire, such as only desperation could produce, burst from every embrasure of the fort. The incessant rattle of the musketry, the roar of the artillery, the crashing of grape-shot, and the lurid light flung over the scene by the explosion of the shells, and the stream of fire pouring from the fort, formed a picture which no pen can describe. Yet amid it all, the daring assailants steadily advanced, though not a trigger had been pulled in their ranks. Faithful to the command of their general, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march, amid the fiery tempest, as if impelled by some godlike power. On—on—on they passed. The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not; yet still they dashed along, charging at the point of the bayonet, over abattis and bulwark, until the enemy surprised by their impetuous onset, quailed before them. The works were forced. Then, and not till then, was the death-like silence broken. A sound rung out from the victorious troops over all the battle. It was the watch-word of success. It was heard by the head of the column behind, it was passed down their line, was caught by the rear, and a wild shout, making the very welkin tremble, rung out as they dashed to the attack.

The contest was short, but terrific.—Over bulwark, battery and prostrate foes, the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, passed on, and driving all before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheer, in the very centre of the enemy's works. In another moment, the starry flag of America waved triumphantly over the battlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be described. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell after resistance ceased. The prisoners were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries posted on all the commanding positions around the works.—The morning gun announced to the British fleet, in the river, that *Stony Point was won.*

"Stitch—Stitch—Stitch."—The persons who advertise for women to sew caps, allow one cent a piece for the work! Two dozen can be made a day by a smart woman.

Shirt-makers are allowed twenty-five cents for making a fine shirt with seven plaits! One can be made in a day.

We know a poor widow woman who makes four carpet bags a day. They sell for four dollars each.—She receives ten cents each. She receives forty cents for her day's work—sewing from six in the morning until ten at night!

No wonder that poor and destitute women are sometimes driven to despair.

Morris's (Phila.) Press.

The Nightmare on a Steamboat.—A terrible consternation was created on board the Hendrick Hudson, on Friday night, as she was ploughing her way from Albany to New York. All the passengers were soundly asleep, and nothing could be heard but the movements of the engine, when a fellow jumped from his berth, and at the top of his voice, cried "fire, fire, fire—we are all gone—all lost." Instantly every soul was aroused and on deck—terror and confusion ensued, and a scene followed which appalled the stoutest heart—when fortunately it was discovered that there was no fire, the alarm having proceeded from a passenger who was troubled with the nightmare!

A black woman named Dolly, belonging to the estate of Richard Wilder, of Camden county, N. C., died on the 2d ult., at the age of one hundred and twenty years. She survived her husband some three or four years, who was one hundred and nineteen at the time of his death.—They lived together as man and wife nearly ninety years.

Stop the Runaway!

RANAWAY from this place on Saturday night last, a negro man named

JIM,

Commonly calling himself JAMES LORD, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, not very dark complexion, common size, about 40 years of age, has rather full lips, and large eyes, inclined to be red. He has been for some years engaged as a Pressman in the "Observer Office," and was formerly a Cooper.

He has taken with him a considerable quantity of clothing, the various articles of which are not recollected. He had on when he left a pair of light cotton pantaloons and a round jacket, and has taken with him (I think) a black fur hat, nearly new, and a black broadcloth dress coat.—He can read a little, but cannot write.

He has lately been troubled with a sore just above the ancle of his left leg, which is hardly yet healed, and he may probably limp a little in consequence.

He was raised in Wilmington, and may possibly have gone to that place; but my impression is, that he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the free States. If he has free papers, or a pass permitting him to travel, they are forged.

The owner of said slave, (the Editor of the Observer,) is at present at the North, consequently I do not feel authorised in offering any specific reward; but have no hesitation in saying, that whoever will apprehend said negro, and lodge him in any Jail so that he may be got back, will be *liberally rewarded.*

J. B. NEWBY,
for E. J. Hale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1846.

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Ayers, Mr. JOHN N. McCALL, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, only daughter of the late Robert T. Melvin Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Thomas G. Whitaker, Mr. IRA BECKWITH to Miss MARY WHITAKER.

In Sampson county, on the 3d instant, at the house of Dr. Owen, by the Rev. C. Shaw, Mr. JAMES W. CROMARTIE, of Bladen, to Miss LUCY C. BUIE, late of Richmond county.

In Johnston county, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Reuben Stevenson, Mr. MAJOR HARDIE to Miss A. BELL.

At Chesterfield Court House, S. C., on the 7th inst., Mr. CHARLES A. HARRISON, of Raleigh, to Miss SUSANNAH D. CARAWAY, of Sampson county.

In Baltimore, Mr. WASHINGTON J. McCONNELL, of Greensborough, to Miss EMILY S., second daughter of Peter E. Sperry, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Mr. I. THOMAS ALDERMAN to Miss MARY A. LOVE, daughter of Wm. J. Love, Sen., Esq., all of Wilmington.

DIED.

On the 27th ult. in Columbus county, on White Marsh, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEE POWELL, after a sickness of but two days.

In Orange county, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. TAMAR CRUTCHFIELD, consort of the Rev. Enoch Crutchfield.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12.—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Freight for E W Willkings, J & T Waddill, C T Haigh & Son, Cook & Troy, W B Wright, A W Steel, C Hall, H & E J Lilly, J D Williams, E Fuller, J W Wright, M McGary, W Prior, T S Lutterloh, Hon R Strange, and H Branson, of this place; and for A H Moss & Co, Elliot, Marsh & Co, J & R Wincoff & Co, Melchor & Simpoch, Dr W R Holt, G Makepeace, F & H Frieze, J P Leak, J P Covington, Covington & Tomlinson, Murchison, Reid & Co, Hon A Dockery, R & W Marsh, J H Shuman, A H Marsh & Co, Marsh & Moffitt, Salem Manf. Co, and Sundheimer & Co, of the interior.

Sept. 12.—Steamer Evergreen, with Boat Ben Rush in tow, with freight for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, J D Williams, J H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co, Phœnix Co, S T Hawley, G W McDonald, J D Starr, J W Baker, H Branson, J Brooksbank, S J Hinsdale, Dr B Robinson, E W Willkings, D & W McLaurin, and J & T Waddill, of this place; and for Brown & Maxwell, J & W Murphy, T & A Young, J F Chambers, J H Jenkins & Co, G F Wilson, J Rankin, W F Leak, Rogers & Wilson, C A Black, Hanks & Ramsay, J A Bitting, A T Zeverly, Geo Brower, T Caldwell & Son, R D Goldston, and T P Hall, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5—Brig Samuel N. Gott from Guadaloupe. 7—Schr. Mary Frances from Middleton, N. C. 8—Brigs Belle from New York, John M. Clayton from Philadelphia; Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Joseph Lybrand from Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 15.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8½ a 9	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5½ a 5¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced: Sells at 5½ to 5¾. Bacon scarce and in demand at 8½ a 9. Corn 75. Three bales new Cotton have been received and sold at 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has still further improved; market firm at 2 75. Only 5 or 600 bbls in market en sold. Tar is in demand. Little demand for Lumber and Timber. Bacon 8 cts; stock light. Corn 60 cts. Hay 45 cts. at auction.

At Charleston, Cotton 7¼ to 9. Corn 56¼. Bacon 8¼ to 9¼.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Bed, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin DeLain and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin DeLain, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Macomb Plaids; Stockings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in our Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 11, 1846. 28-tf

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12, 1846.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Sept. 13, 1846. 28-tf

NEW

CONFECTIONARY STORE.

THE Subscriber having been burnt out by the late fire in Fayetteville, has removed to this place and taken a store on South side of Market street, five doors East of the corner of Market and Front street, where he is now prepared to serve the public with

FRESH CANDIES,

Of his own manufacture, either at wholesale or retail.

Old customers are respectfully requested to forward their ORDERS, which shall be filled on short notice, and Packages forwarded according to instructions.

DAVID SHAW, Confectioner.
Late of Fayetteville.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1846. 28-3w

Brigade Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS, 4th Brigade, 2d Division,
N. C. Militia, Carthage, 5th Sept., 1846.

THE Colonels of Regiments composing the 4th Brigade, will call together the Officers and Soldiers under their command, at the times and places following, viz:

The 85th Regiment, Col. Wm. W. Baldwin, at Whiteville, Monday, 19th October.

The 41st Regiment, Col. N. Kelly, at Elizabethtown, Tuesday, 20th Oct.

The 32d Regiment, Col. Isaiah McPhail, at Clinton, Thursday, 22d Oct.

The 33d Regiment, Col. D. McCormick, at Fayetteville, Saturday, 24th Oct.

The 34th Regiment, Col. A. Murchison, at Mrs. Barksdale's, Monday, 26th Oct.

The 44th Regiment, Col. J. Morison, at Carthage, Wednesday, Oct. 28th.

For the purpose of Review and Inspection. The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M. All officers who are not properly in uniform will be held strictly accountable.

By order of Brigadier General,
W. D. DOWD.
M. B. PERSON, Aid.

28-2w]

LOST,

IN the month of May or June last, a note of hand made by Lovet Godwin and Wm. Johnson, for the sum of Thirty Dollars, due six months after date, and dated 29th March, 1845, payable to the subscriber as Guardian of Jas. Watson. I forewarn all persons trading for or receiving said note, the same having been discharged by giving a new note.

R. B. SMITH.

Cumberland Co., Sept. 8, 1846. 28-3w

Who will suffer from that painful disease, Liver Complaint, when immediate relief, if not a positive cure, may be effected by the timely use of WISTAR'S BALSAM; for proof of which read the following:

Waterford, N. Y. May 7, 1845.

Dear Sir: In the year 1841, I was so severely attacked with Liver Complaint, as to be entirely unable to attend to my business. I consulted with the best of physicians in our place but they gave me no relief. In the winter of 1842, I procured a bottle of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

and before I had used one half of it, I was able to resume my business as usual. I have since that time used two bottles of the Wild Cherry Balsam, and have been entirely free from pain; and, with the exception of a bad cold in February last, have enjoyed better health than I ever did before.

WM. C. POTTER.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Wm. C. Potter, know that he was afflicted in the manner he describes, and that his statement is entitled to full credit.

SCOTT & WALDRON, Merchants.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Betsey having left my bed and board without just provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JESSE EMANUEL.

Sept 14, 1846. 28-tf

Three Northern-built BUGGIES,

ON hand and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 29, 1846. 20tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Gray's Ointment.

For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

JUST RECEIVED.

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Binder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Ararat; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Banchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by
May 30. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c. 25; Leibig's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 75; Dow, Jr.'s, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.
E. J. HALE.

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his splendid Bull, Rob Roy. He was three years old in May last, [illegible] supposed to weigh fifteen hundred, [illegible] Duchess county, New York; sired by the imported Bull Prince Albert, see August No. of Cultivator, 1845. Gentlemen desirous of improving their cattle, have now an opportunity of doing so, attended with much less expense or risk than procuring one from the North. His calves from common cows are remarkably large and fine.

For further particulars, address the subscriber, Watson's Bridge, Moore county, N. C.
C. CHALMERS.
July 30, 1846. 25-4w

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomaston Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in good order.
B. ROSE & SON.
Aug. 10, 1846. 23-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

3000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
B. ROSE & SON.
August 10, 1846. 23-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, in boxes or quarts; SALAD OIL, pure and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 27. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

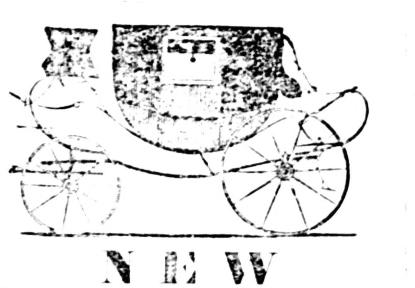
Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW Carriage Repository.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, viz:

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several [illegible] by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern states, they are enabled to say that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up in this or any state. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains or expense will be spared to procure the best materials the country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest style, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.
SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 55-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.
E. A. HARPER.
May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.
February 2. E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive to Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them faithfully and punctually.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Ginghams; Organdie ditto; [illegible] Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black [illegible] Gingham Lawns; Alpacas; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinett; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; [illegible]; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do.; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Maracaibo Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 [illegible]; Chewing Tobacco.
March 23. 3tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 55tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drillings; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hdkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymp; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howell's Compasses; Axes; [illegible] Saws; Cross cut Augers; carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-tf

1000 Bushels CORN, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, July 14. 19-tf

TO PRESBYTERIANS.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville will meet, at Ezra Church, in the County of Cumberland, on Thursday, the 25th of September 1846, at 12 o'clock, M.
COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.

☞ The Synod of North Carolina will meet, in the Presbyterian Church, in the Town of Greensborough, in the County of Guilford, on Wednesday, the 30th of September 1846, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
COLIN McIVER, Stated Clerk.
August 7, 1846. 23-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. $3.
For sale by
July 13. E J HALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

J. S. & R. Williams *vs.* John Pankey.
J. Williams, Pankey & Co. *vs.* same.
Bethune B. McKenzie *vs.* same.
Trustram Bostick *vs.* same.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands of Auzy Pankey, dec'd,—1345 acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant of the issuing of these Attachments, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demand.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.
25] R. S. McDONALD.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1846.

Mary Gibson *vs.* Noah Gibson and others, heirs at law of William Gibson, dec'd.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, two of the Defendants in this Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Aaron Gibson and Sarah his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1846.
25] R. S. McDONALD.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 29. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES.
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
33 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 11-tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found:—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Berage; embroid. Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embroid. and plain Ginghams; second and half mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Chemizetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Crape Shawls; black and white lace Veils; silk and kid Long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings, brown and bleach'd Sheetings; silk Buttons; Berage, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials; Boquets and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Fancy Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.
March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care at that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are on hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent. on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods brought that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage or kept as shippers may wish.

The Company mention in connexion with the above, that this Line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they would further, that this Company's freight alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every course pursued to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 19, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, standing in the name of Duncan Munroe, in the room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.
THOS. MUNROE, Adm'r.
Cumberland county, July 6, 1846. 18-3m

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 20, 1846. 20tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.
F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 11-tf

200 BUSHELS OF CORN,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 11tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers taken at Briggs's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.
R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
4 pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is **$375,000,** all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to
HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.
JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 26, Cornhill, London.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of pr'm.	Sum ass'd may borrow on the policy.
60	$5000	$370 80	1837	$1068 75	$500 21	$80 08	$2225
			1838	960 76	435 53	67 53	1987
			1839	828 00	370 45	55 76	1780
			1840	584 85	270 20	40 70	1483
			1841	555 56	247 50	37 54	1336

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year.

UNITED STATES AGENCY.

For list of local directors, medical officers, tables of rates, and report of last annual meeting, (15th of May, 1846,) see the Society's pamphlet, to be obtained at their office, 74 Wall street, New York.
JACOB HARVEY,
Chairman of Local Board.
J. LEANDER STARR, *General Ag't.*
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1846. 19-2m

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes; fine French embroidered, plain and clip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.
April 4, 1846. 6-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use "Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine: but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated
CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out of my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one tablespoon full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior Virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.
June 6, 1846. 14-3m

CORN.

1000 BUSHELS CORN, in lots to suit purchasers
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 28, 1846. 21tf

MONUMENTAL Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened (nearly opposite the Post Office,) a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones, of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
GEORGE LAUDER.
Fayetteville, July 1846. 19-6mp

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep the House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
July 1.—18tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

NOTICE.

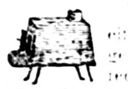
THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Chason, Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus,** of an entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Marchison, Reid & Co. ⎫ Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq. ⎬ N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq. ⎭
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Rockingham Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.
FREDR'K B. GAUSE.
Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

1,100 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND.

On the waters of Deep River, Chatham county.

FOR SALE.

BEING too old and feeble to attend to concerns of such magnitude, I hereby offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following very valuable Property, viz:

Egypt, the Plantation on which I reside, containing about 3,000 acres—900 of which are cleared, and 100 more in process of clearing. Of these, 500 acres are low grounds, but so situated as to suffer but little from overflow. Fifty dollars would cover all losses from damage of this kind, for the whole period of 18 years that I have owned the Plantation. There can be 1200 acres of cleared Land on the Farm, and no parts of it more than 1¼ miles from the Homestead. There is a great diversity of soil in this Tract, which enables the owner to grow any crop he chooses, suitable to the climate. It is peculiarly adapted to the culture of small grain and Tobacco, as is evidenced by my Crops. The Farm is cultivated under the three-shift system, and is well drained with open, covered and horizontal ditches; and the whole is under a good fence, with all the buildings necessary for a Farm of this extent. In addition to the ordinary buildings, there is a Granary that will hold 1560 bushels of Wheat in the Sheaf, and contains, beside, a fine Thresher, Crusher and Corn-sheller. There is, also, a capital Gin House, with Screw, &c. Also, a good Smoke House, and a Store building, eligibly situated for Country trade.—There is, in addition, a Toll Bridge across Deep River, and the half of a fine water privilege on the River, for a Mill or Factory. And to crown the whole, it is convenient to Mills and a Market, has a fine range for Cattle and Hogs, and cannot be surpassed for health. The Plantation is uniformly admired by Travellers, and is said to be the best and handsomest Farm between Raleigh and the Mountains.

There are growing on this Plantation 1500 choice Apple Trees.

☞ I will sell this Farm on a long credit, if the debt be made perfectly secure, and the interest punctually paid, annually. A small payment only will be required, when the deeds are executed.

It may be asked why it is that I offer such valuable property for sale? I answer, in addition to the fact of my growing infirmities, that I have but one son that is a Farmer, and he has removed to Mississippi, where I wish to send my negroes.

I will also sell Stock and Provisions, and Plantation implements to the purchaser.
PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Chatham County, ⎫
June, 1846. ⎭ 18-3m

N. B. Wishing to quit the Mercantile business, whether or not I sell my Lands, I offer for sale my Stock of Goods now on hand. I will rent my Store—a first rate stand for business, as my books will show—and will board the person purchasing the Goods in my family.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to me, personally, at Egypt, or address me by letter, to Pittsboro', Chatham County.